

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3s 2 1/4d.
On Demand 3s 3 1/2d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

November 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 78 62

November 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 74
Humidity 40 35

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

8099 日二十月十

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

五拜禮 號五十月一十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

Protection of Empress and Crown Princess.

ARMY COMMANDS ACKNOWLEDGE NEW REGIME.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A message from Berlin says the Soviet at Potsdam is protecting the new Palace, where the Empress, the Crown Princess and other Princesses and their children are in absolute security.

A Newspaper's Title.
Copenhagen, November 13.
According to a Berlin message, the *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that it retains its name, having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus or Bolshevik group, which seized the premises and altered the title to the *Red Flag*.

The New Regime.
Copenhagen, November 13.
A message from Berlin says the Soviet has abolished Martial Law and the Censorship, proclaimed a political amnesty and fixed a maximum eight-hour working day beginning on January 1.

Trial of War-Makers Urged.
Amsterdam, November 13.
The Independent Socialists in the Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for prolonging the war, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Hoelzendorf and Herr Knapp, President of the Fatherland Party.

The Soviet and the Troops.
Amsterdam, November 13.
The Berlin Soviet announces that the Eastern and Western Army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet.

A Soldiers' Council has been formed at Antwerp.
Neutrals arriving state that the Brussels Garrison has mutinied and some officers been killed.

German Training Ship Torpedoed.
Amsterdam, November 13.
The *Wasser Zeitung* says the training ship *Schlesien*, which with 200 cadets and 130 marines fled from Kiel during the naval revolt, making for the Danish harbour of Marstel, was pursued by Revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

The Abdication of Emperor Karl.
Copenhagen, November 13.
A Vienna official message says the Emperor has abdicated.

Warnings Against German Bluff.
Paris, November 13.
There are many warnings in the French Press against the German bluff of conversion, which is too sudden. Whether the transformation is genuine or not, if the Germans do not carry out the terms of the Armistice the Allies will enforce them. There is the same universal feeling about the Kaiser's ignoble bolt.

French Demand Regarding the Kaiser.
Paris, November 13.
French opinion is entirely against liberty being given the Kaiser to spend the rest of his criminal life quietly abroad. He must be tried before a Tribunal of the Entente.

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Heavy Death-Roll in England and Wales.

London, November 13.
It is officially announced that the death from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week were 7,500, of which 3,968 occurred in London.

How the Troops Suffered.
London, November 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that in October, 25,000 British soldiers in France were admitted to hospital suffering from influenza, of whom 420 died. There were 2,700 admitted to hospital with pneumonia, of whom over a thousand died.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Why the Step is Necessary.

Paris, November 13.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that Rumania has declared war on Germany. This is apparently a measure to secure the disarmament of General von Mackensen's Army of occupation.

Evacuation of Transylvania Demanded.
Lyons, November 13.
According to the *Neue Wiener Tagesblatt*, Rumania has presented an ultimatum to Hungary demanding the immediate evacuation of Transylvania.—*French Wireless*.

THE LOSS OF THE "AUDACIOUS".

News Officially Disclosed After Four Years.

London, November 13.
The Admiralty announces that the British warship *Audacious* sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27, 1914.

The news was not leaked previously owing to the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

SEA TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

London, November 13.
In the House of the Commons during question-time, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Government were considering the whole question of restriction of travelling by sea.

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

London, November 13.
A French Eastern communique states:—Before the armistice, Anglo-French troops forced the passage of the Danube and entered Wallachia, meeting a junction with the Rumanian Army.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ARMISTICE NEWS.

How the Grand Fleet Celebrated the Victory.

GERMAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TERMS.

London, November 13.
A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish Coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the Armistice.
A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated and myriads of sirens blew off, creating an awesome sound. A hundred searchlights played fantastically and fireworks and star shells were lighted.
The celebrations, after lasting for hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

Appeal to French Soldiers.

Paris, November 13.
General Petain, in an Army Order, extols the courage and tenacity of the French troops in the war and exhorts them when they enter Germany as liberators to refrain from excesses which resentment at the German outrages in France might justify.

To Consider Peace Terms.

London, November 13.
Reuter learns that the Imperial War Cabinet is shortly resuming its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between the Imperial and Dominion statesmen. Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden and six others, New Zealand by the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Australia by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cock. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

A German Request.

Paris, November 13.
The German High Command has requested the French Government to exhort the population of Alsace Lorraine to cease hostility towards the retreating German troops.

Gloomy German Comment.

London, November 13.
The German Press, in their comment on the Armistice terms, take a most gloomy view of the situation. The *Tages Zeitung* says the condition are terrible. *Forward* says the Government has no alternative but to accept. The *Tagesblatt* says the terms are monstrous. The *Berlin Tageblatt* states that the terms are unprecedentedly inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships but is embittered at the handing over of railway material, on the ground of urgent internal needs.

Alsace-Lorraine National Council.

Amsterdam, November 13.
The Second Chamber of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet has constituted itself a National Council.

A German Complot.

Paris, November 13.
On signing the Armistice, the German Plenipotentiaries protested at the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation, stating that want of transport might render the execution of the conditions impossible; furthermore, that the carrying out of the Convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

German Socialists' Protest.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A Berlin message says the Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, protesting at the hunger war involved by the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate the protest to the Internationale.

Their Majesties in the East End.

London, November 13.
Their Majesties toured the East End and were delectably cheered by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

Marshal Hindenburg's Proclamation.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A Berlin message says Marshal Hindenburg has issued a Proclamation saying:—"Owing to the enemy's growing numbers, the breaking down of our Allies, and economic difficulties, the Government has resolved to accept the hard terms of the Armistice, but, upright and firm, we leave a fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies."

Paris Delirious.

Paris, November 13.
Paris on Tuesday was delirious. There were unending processions and such turmoil and hurly burly had never been seen. The cafes were open till eleven o'clock.

No Referendum Needed.

Paris, November 13.
The Allied High Command has received a wireless message from the German High Command stating that the French population in Alsace-Lorraine is assuming a hostile attitude towards the German troops on the march and asking the French Government to send a message urging the Alsace-Lorraine people to remain calm. The French Press states that the best evidence that a Referendum is not necessary is to be found in the feelings of Alsace Lorraine.

French Regrets for Austrian Emperor.

Paris, November 13.
There is some regret in the French Press at the fate of the Emperor of Austria in abandoning power in German Austria, after having no part in starting the war but made ill-conducted efforts towards peace. The Entente ought not to allow German Austria to join the German Republic, but if it joins it must take a share, with Germany, in the war expenses and indemnities imposed by the Allies.

THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

Allied Fleet Arrives Off Constantinople.

London, November 13.
The Admiralty announces that the Allied Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on the 12th inst. in fine weather. Anglo-Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.
The Fleet arrived off Constantinople at eight o'clock this morning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS' PLANS.

"Revolution Without Anarchy."

PROPOSED CREATION OF A SUPREME SOVIET.

London, November 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Socialist leader, M. Troelstra, in a speech, said the watchword of Dutch Socialists was "Revolution without Anarchy." He condemned the Russian Bolshevik excesses and said the Socialists of Holland would act calmly but drastically. A Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute a Revolutionary Authority and decide the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country and a Supreme Soviet. If they resolved thereon, then that Soviet would immediately assume supreme authority in Holland.

The Premier's Appeal to the People.

The Hague, November 13.
In the Second Chamber, the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled. The Government was endeavouring to relieve distress. The bread ration would be increased, while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people that disturbances would result in dislocation and famine.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Lloyd George on Coming Reforms.

London, November 13.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a Liberal meeting, said victory must be utilised as the impetus for reform. A great housing programme was necessary, the hours of labour must be reduced, a minimum wage be introduced and production increased through land reform. He foreshadowed large developments in transport and said there was a value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit if it was wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither a Revolution nor Bolshevism, but reaction and dissension. Mere party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united Government representing all parties. He said as regards Free Trade that he did not propose to go so far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea of a post-war economic war. Irish Home Rule was essential, but there must be no coercion of North East Ulster. He concluded that the watchword of the Government was "Progress." He must have the support of Liberals.

A meeting of the Unionist Party passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Bonar Law after the latter announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present Coalition.

BRITISH WORKERS.

More Wages to be Granted.

London, November 13.
The Committee of Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of five shillings per week to men of eighteen years and upwards, and half-a-crown to boys and apprentices in the engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft and chemical industries and to other munition workers.

To Foster Comradeship.

London, November 13.
The War Office announces that a Conference of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces, has appointed a Committee, with Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering a spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force, and also a Committee with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Chairman, to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war.

The latter Committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

THE UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

Reforms Promised by the Government.

London, November 13.
Reuters correspondent at Berne says that in the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement whose headquarters are at Olten. He reiterated the Federal Council's intention to immediately institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier the Bolshevik Mission which the Olten leaders wanted officially recognised.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

AN UNFORTUNATE SCHOONER.

The "Stasia" Afire at Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, November 15.
A serious fire broke out on the schooner *Stasia* at the International Dock. There was a big explosion in the oil-fuel tank, which contained 8,000 gallons. It was necessary to submerge the vessel. [The *Stasia* is one of the first standard ships of this type built in U.S.A. She is a 5-masted auxiliary wooden schooner with a twin set of screw engines. The vessel has had ill-luck since she commenced her maiden voyage, having taken three months to reach Shanghai from Kobe due to heavy weather and delays in her machinery.]

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

BIG PROFITS.

London, November 13.
Messrs. J. P. Coats and not company's profit for the year is \$3,171,795.

EX-GERMAN SHOT BY WIFE.

Wireless Apparatus and Miss "X."

Clemence Wohlgenuth, the French wife of a naturalised German, was sentenced to six months in the second division at the Old Bailey recently for unlawfully wounding her husband. The husband, who was a doctor of science at University College, offered a strong defence of his wife, declaring that he had absolute proof that she did not intend to kill him, and the Judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence on the original charge of intending to murder.

The husband, giving evidence, said he left his wife because she had accused him of attempting to poison her. When he returned in June she asked him to stay. He refused, and then heard a shot and fell.

Questions About Wireless.

Replying to Mr. Mair, defending, Wohlgenuth said when he was taken to hospital something which might have been used for wireless were in his possession. He had a coil, but no installation. He had used it for research work. The coil had a "Gin" spark. He had used it before his wife's grandchildren. He had also bought a coherent detector because he thought it might be useful.

Mr. Justice Darling:—The thing that strikes me is this: Suppose he was engaged in wireless telegraphy, being a German, you ought not to shoot him without a trial.

Wohlgenuth said his house gave a good view over London. He admitted that his wife had reproached him with regard to a Miss X, but denied guilty relations with this lady. He denied also that he had praised German successes, or that his wife had told him she bought the pistol in case she should fall into German hands. He had not said that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was justified, and had not attempted to construct any instrument for wireless telegraphy at Muswell Hill.

Before leaving the box Wohlgenuth made a remarkable appeal for his wife. "I have a firm conviction," he said, "that my wife had no intention of hurting me. The whole thing was an accident. When I was hurt I fell down and lay in the corner. If she had intended to kill me she could have shot again, but she did not do so. I gave a shriek of agony, and she called me by my pet name. She spoke to me as we had not spoken for years and years. It was a cry of love—a name that had not crossed her lips for seven years. She came close behind me and fired downwards, intending to frighten me."

The Judge's Rebuke.

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said he did not see what the war had to do with the case at all.


Why was the wireless question dragged out? "I did think, but it seemed that I was wrong," said the Judge, "that a jury would say: 'All the better, or 'Serve him right.'"

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful wounding, and as stated, sentence of six months imprisonment in the second division was passed, the Judge remarking that he did not see the slightest reason to suppose that Wohlgenuth was in any way hostile to this country.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET



THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

INSPECTION INVITED.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS,
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS:—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 5/8"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
5" to 15 1/2"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG JAPANESE
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. U. SUO Mrs. A. SUO
Mr. I. NODA Mrs. S. NODA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.
SINGON & CO.,
(Established 1880)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

MEE CHEUNG.
PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR
PATRONS WE HAVE OPENED
A BRANCH SHOP AT NO. 15,
ICEHOUSE STREET (BELOW OUR
MAIN PREMISES) WE HAVE
ALSO A BRANCH OPPOSITE THE
CITY HALL.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.,
Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 371. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMELON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

Tel. 1-1 PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated
and refurnished. It now up to date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
JAB AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S
FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves
the complexion, and may
be freely used on delicate
and sensitive skins which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and cause.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap.
It soothes as it cleanses.
Its use enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through-
out to Age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.
COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

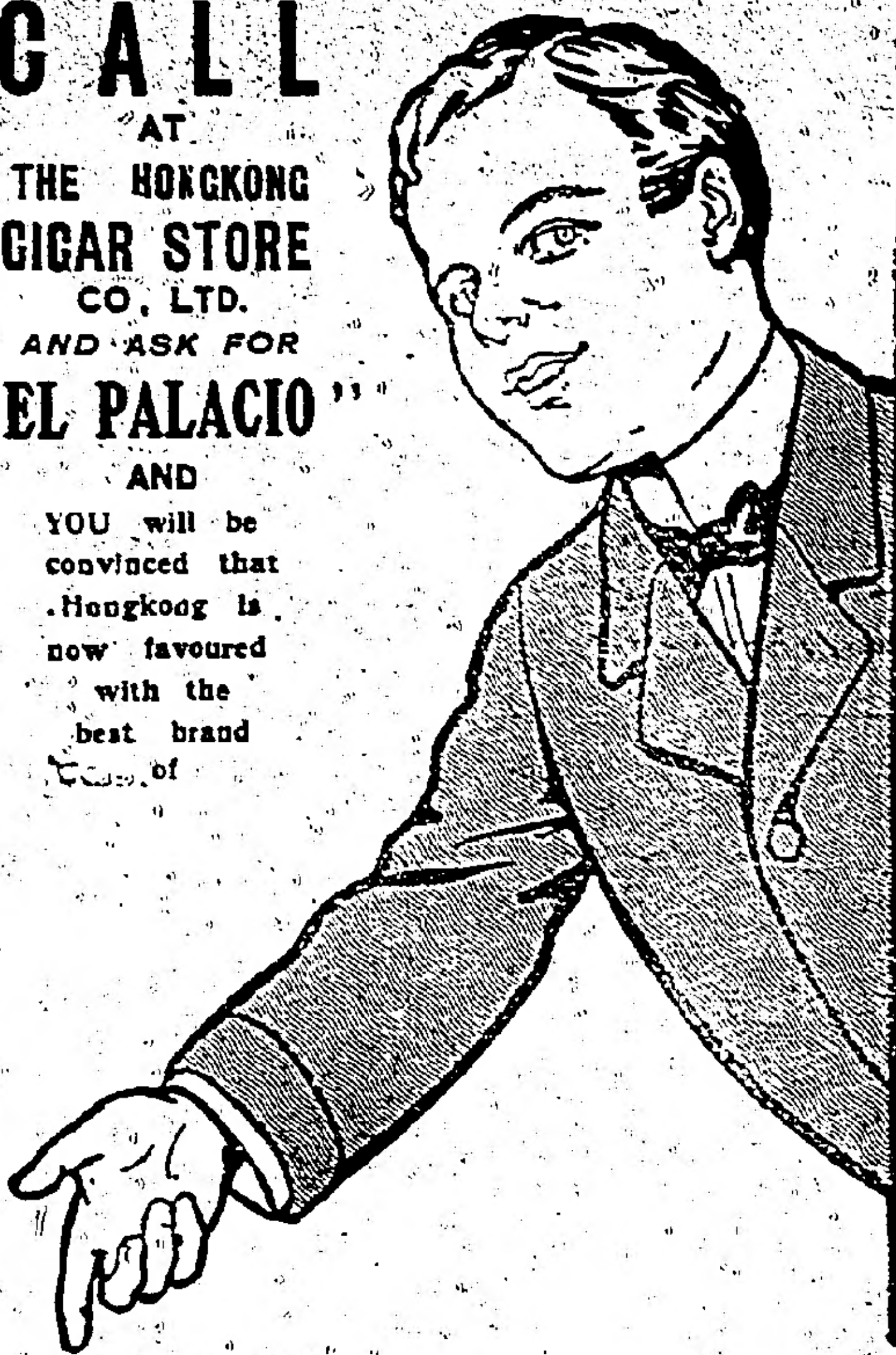
BRINSMEAD PIANO

ALL
BRITISH
MADE.

NOTICES.

CALL
AT
THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO. LTD.
AND ASK FOR
"EL PALACIO"

AND
YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of



MANILA CIGARS.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply; also

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal Provincial Towns and In-
dustrial Centres of the United Kingdom.
Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers
seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES
can now be printed under each trade in
which they are interested at a cost of 6s.
for each trade heading. Larger advertise-
ments from 2s. 6d. to 12s.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post
on receipt of postal order for £1 10s.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY, CO., LTD.
5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

REMY MARTIN

is, THE

BRANDY

FOR

CONNOISSEURS



Est. 1724

Made of best Charante grape
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:—

THORESEN & CO.

Sales Agent, Canton:

Managers & Backhouse Ltd.

GENERAL NEWS.

Important Spy Arrested by Paris
Police.

An Austrian, for whom the
police had been looking for some
time, on charges of espionage,
was arrested recently, in a Paris
music-hall. He was actually
stuffed in the uniform of a French
officer in a Zouave regiment, and
was wearing numerous deco-
rations on his tunic. Besides being
actively engaged in spying
himself, this man is believed to
have recruited other spies for
Germany, and his capture is
consequently considered im-
portant.

Death of Mr. Eugene Stratton.

The death is announced of Mr.
Eugene Stratton, the famous
"coon," impersonator and singer.
He died at Christchurch, near
Bournemouth. Mr. Stratton's
name off the stage was Eugene
Augustus Rahlman and he was
born of Alsatian parents in
Buffalo, New York State, 57 years
ago. He came to London in 1880
and after a time joined the
famous Moore and Burgess
minstrels, becoming one of the
most popular members of the
company. He was very successful
in negro dances, which he had
acquired, as a boy, among the
and dancers of his native home.

64 Years with Vickers.

At the age of 80, Mr. Albert
Vickers, chairman of Vickers,
Limited, has placed in the hands
of the Board his resignation,
which has been reluctantly
accepted. Mr. Albert Vickers
was connected with the company
for 64 years. He is the third son
of the late Edward Vickers, a
partner in the firm of Naylor,
Vickers and Co., which, in 1887,
was taken over by Vickers, Sons
and Co., Limited. Since then
the concern has become one of
the most important iron and steel
firms in the world. Mr. Douglas
Vickers has been appointed
chairman.

The [Prussian] Stowaway.

Efforts of the police to obtain
any precise information about
the mysterious Prussian, Karl
Wilhelm Friedrich Ginas, have
proved unavailing, and at Mary-
lebone recently he was sentenced
to six months' hard labour and
recommended for deportation.
The man's story was that he left
New York about a month ago as
a stowaway and landed at London
Docks without being detected.
He is a tall, well-spoken man of
58 and he told the police that he
had lived in America for 15
years, posing as a Swede, but left
because Germans were badly
treated there and he could not
get work.

Major General Tallock.

Major-General Sir A. B. Tallock,
K.C.B., C.M.G., who has just been
appointed Colonel of the Welsh
Regiment, served for over twenty
years in that distinguished reg-
iment. He took part in the
Crimean War, 1855-56; was act-
ing engineer with the gun-boat
expedition to Hwang Shen, and
was at the actions of Sino, and
Tungku, the capture of Tientsin
and the surrender of Peking
during the China War of 1859-60
(medal with two clasps), and he
was Military Staff Officer to
Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour
at the Bombardment of Alexan-
dria, and subsequently went
through the campaign which
followed (several times mentioned
in despatches, O.B. 3rd Class,
Merj-die).

King's Rifle the Old 70th Foot.
General Sir G. H. Graves,
Colonel-in-Chief of the East
Surrey Regiment, has received
the following communication
from the Deputy Archivist to the
King at Windsor Castle:—"I have
the honour, by command of the
King, to forward to you in actual
sample of the facings and lace
of the old 70th Foot, which was
submitted for the approval of King
George III. in 1768. This sample,
together with others, was recent-
ly discovered among the probings
of King George III. and his
Majesty trusts that this relic of
old times may be thought worthy
of preservation among the treas-
ure goods of your Regiment.
The sample has been sent to the
Depot, East Surrey Regiment, at
Kingston, where it will be kept
until the return of the old 70th
(now the 2nd East Surrey Bn.)
from active service."

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

15, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1118.

HOTEL LISTS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

London, Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said he expected the expenditure to be less but if this was the end of the war some expenses of demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary to bring food supplies to Europe. For the days up to 19th November the daily expenditure on the war had been £2,588,000. At October nineteen loans to the Allies amounted to £1,455,000,000 and loans to the Dominions to £212,000,000. Altogether £3,688,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy and £137,000,000 to smaller States. Britain's debts abroad did not exceed one thousand millions and this we could easily bear. Our future depended on the extent to which labour and capital could work together harmoniously.

He declared that the Empire's part was greater than had ever been played by any country in the world. (Loud cheers.) "Look at the Dominions and India. Look at the part the Indian troops had played in the overthrow of Turkey and what the Dominions have done. They were not fighting for the mother country; they were fighting for the Empire which was as much theirs as ours. They were far away but they sent their troops and what troops they are!" (Cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law in conclusion emphasised the greatness of the war efforts of the mother country. He declared that her financial achievement had been no small one. The Navy had played a decisive part. The blockade had sapped the whole foundation of German life. The spirit of the people of Britain in the darkest hours had been indomitable. No army had done as much as ours during the last two years. We had won victory at a great price. (Loud cheers.)

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 12.

A wireless German official message says: The Provisional Government's executive committee has decided that prisoners of war shall remain at their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore and receive the same wages as free German workmen.

Later.

The German wireless instructions cabled earlier as regards war prisoners presumably constitute temporary measures pending repatriation.

SUPPORT FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of two hundred leading Coalition Liberals, members of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George gave an outline of the policy of reconstruction and attitude towards the League of Nations, the Fiscal question and Home Rule. The meeting unanimously pledged its support of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

London, Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel suggested that all restrictions on the freedom of the press should now be removed.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government were closely considering the matter.

THE BROKEN SOLDIER.

Giving Disabled Men the Best Chance.

The perils of the uncontrolled flooding of industry with discharged soldiers were emphasised by Mr. St. George Heath at the Conference of Local War Pensions Committees, which was continued at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Heath's main point was that a particular industry may be overstocked with labour, with the result of depressing the standard of wages unless means are taken to adjust the inflow of State-trained ex-soldiers.

He compared the effect on Labour to the dire results which would fall upon the middle classes if the State started a system of confiscating invested wealth. Already 400,000 men had been discharged with pensions. That number would very greatly increase.

The Ideal Training.

Mr. Heath suggested that friction would be avoided if war pensions committees would defer completion of training schemes till the advisory committee could be set up and consulted.

How far specialisation should be admitted into industrial courses and whether the ideal should not rather be to give the learner an all-round capability in a trade and the various processes commonly practised was another point raised. Committees had on the whole set their faces against specialisation, said Mr. Heath. Specialisation looked all the man's skill up in one very small section of an industry, and if there was any fluctuation of demand he had much less chance than the all-round man. They would wish the disabled man to be so qualified that in the event of shortage of work he would be the last man an employer would want to get rid of instead of the first.

Colonel Danneberg dealt with the subject of industrial training before discharge, and gave the results of work at Bury St.

Edmunds. He wanted the training to be made a counterpart of the ordinary workshop system, that there should be a standardisation of limbs and senses, a minute syllabus of instruction, and a careful matching of the man and his new vocation.

To Hall Mark Service Men.

The gallant Colonel startled the conference with his notions of hall marking service men sent into industry. He wanted a searching examination, and for those who survived it a certificate by the instructor in immediate charge, countersigned by the Mayor or the head of the local administration.

Speaking with emotion, the Colonel paid a touching tribute to the indomitable courage of our soldiers in the field, and claimed that nothing could be too good for them when they came home.

Why is it that so comparatively few men back from the war are availing themselves of the offers of vocational training? The reason was stated by Mr. Carter, of Walsall, and enforced by Mr. Smith, of Wolverhampton, the latter of whom spoke as a silver badge man. The training allowance is 27s. 6d. plus 5s. bonus; meanwhile the man has to forego his pension. When that dawned upon him his reply to the proposition, according to Mr. Carter, is "Nah poe." The Ministry of Munitions scale for men re-entering civil life is much more generous—in fact, a man on munitions can soon be getting his 34 to 35 a week.

The impolicy of withdrawing the pension, and the evil effects of the suspicion prevalent among ex-service men that any improvement in their worldly position would imperil the pension altogether, were strongly stressed. The effect of one charge brought forward by Mr. Smith was that pensioners were often intimidated by employers into acquiescing in unjust conditions. When threatened with having their case reported to the local committee, they feared the loss of their pension and submitted.

FROM THE LOWER DECK.

More Admiralty Concessions.

The Admiralty has decided to increase the number of promotions of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank. The number to be promoted will in future be 8 per cent. of officers of all classes in each branch. This is double that allowed before the war.

The rank of Commander will be opened to the extent of 1 per cent. of the total officers of each branch to gunners, boatswains, signal boatwains, engineers, and shipwrights.

Warrant officers of all branches will receive promotion to commissioned warrant rank after ten years' seniority as warrant officer, provided they are recommended by their commanding officers, have a good record, and have served for five years at sea as warrant officer. Commissioned warrant rank may be granted at the discretion of the Admiralty for war or other distinguished service.

Examination Tests.

Commissioned warrant officers will be allowed to pass an examination for lieutenant (or equivalent rank), and will then be eligible for promotion by selection in conjunction with seniority, provided they have three years' sea service as commissioned warrant officer.

Lieutenants (or officers of equivalent rank) promoted from commissioned warrant officer will be promoted to Lieutenant Commander (or equivalent rank) after eight years' seniority in the junior rank, without examination, on similar conditions. These regulations do not refer to the older officers promoted for long and zealous service.

It is the intention that promotion to commissioned rank up to a total of 4 per cent. should be reserved for the older officers, as at present, for long and zealous service, and such officers will not be required to pass an examination, though they must be passed medically fit. These officers will not be eligible for the rank of Commander. The remaining 4 per cent. of promotions will as a general rule be confined to younger officers, who will be required to pass an examination.

Changes in Uniform.

Changes are also made in the uniform. The buttons and black braid on the cuffs of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers (R.N. and R.N.R.), including Coastguard officers, are abolished. Warrant officers will wear a stripe of 1/2 in. gold lace, and warrant officers, R.N.R., will wear two intersecting lines of 1/2 in. gold lace.

Commissioned warrant officers' and warrant officers' uniform generally will be brought into line with that of other officers, especially as regards the full dress coat. A distinguishing colour ring of dark green will be worn by officers of the Electrical Branch, and the colour ring of the Wardmaster Branch is altered from scarlet to maroon.

This change is the result of the first report of the committee which has been examining problems affecting the warrant officers and artisan ratings. The committee has a number of other recommendations before it.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

"Heather Day", 1918.

Seven Inspectors and seventy-five Sergeants and Constables, will be required for extra duties on Friday and Saturday, November 29th and 30th. Warning Officers have been notified.

All ranks of the Police Reserve Force when in uniform may wear the emblem which will be sold in connection with the "Heather Day" celebrations.

Mounted Police.

Until further orders, Inspector's Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

Winter Uniform.

All ranks who have been passed for fresh issues of uniform and/or caps must forthwith attend at Moordin's shop for inspection of

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

Battle Story.

The Australian who had arrived from France by the last convoy smiled a twisted smile under the load of bandages that wreathed his head.

"Yes," he said. "It was some fighting!"

"We boys have rather got used lately to going over and scooping up the Hun without overmuch trouble after the first heat of the attack had worn off. As soon as they saw us coming they were mighty quick about putting up their hands. It wasn't quite the same this time. We came up against a real lot of hard fighting. The Germans were mostly young men and good specimens, and they fought like tigers—although I think most of their courage was the courage of despair. They had put hundreds of strong points in our way—small triangular trenches with anything from one to six machine guns in them—and sometimes we had to bayonet them right on their guns. That isn't our usual experience."

"There was at least one case, though, where a nice little crowd were collared pretty cheaply. It was in one of their biggest strong points. We'd turned the Trench Mortar battery into it, and after a few Stokes shells had battered it considerably the T.M.B. commander and a corporal went over on their own and took eighty prisoners who looked very sorry for themselves."

"The tanks did really wonderful work. It was sheer delight to see them lurching across the broken ground, and going steadily on in spite of the really terrible fire that was concentrated on them. Fitz not only went for them all out with his artillery, but turned every available machine gun onto them as well. But he didn't do as much damage as he thought he was going to. They simply kept on rolling out strong points like a lawn roller squashes a slug in its way, or throwing them lazily on one side just like you would kick a piece of orange-peel off the pavement into the gutter. They worked tremendous havoc."

"There was one Tank section commander who deserved something big. He was out of his tank and directing the advance when he saw that something was going wrong with one of the other tanks. To do his job better, he simply climbed on top of it, got it in its right course again, and directed the advance from a position which, in view of barrage that was being put on them, was, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. He ought to have been killed a dozen times over but he wasn't even wounded."

"Our Lewis gunners did some pretty clever stunts. One Number One carried on firing after his left hand had been blown off. We maimed their own strong points as we supported them and taught them the truth of the bayonet-fighting instructor's maxim—'Don't waste your breath running after the Hun. The bullet goes faster than you can!'"

"During this advance we were given a pretty hefty demonstration of how hard up Germany is for all a sort of cloth material. We came to one of their hospitals which they had left all standing. When we looked round we were surprised to find that practically everything was made of paper—paper sheets, towels, bandages, ties, aprons; even paper string! We found that they buried their dead in paper shirts, so as not to waste an ounce of material. We knew they had been using paper sand-bags for some time, but we didn't think it had gone so far as that. Hospital proved it to have gone. The paper was very tough, and would stretch quite a lot before it would tear. It was the sort of crinkly stuff that we use for making lampshades and Christmas decorations."

"One thing we noticed was that Jerry doesn't seem to be using his bomb as much as he used to. He's beginning to realize, perhaps, that they're getting short of supplies. The German bomb was never much good. It hardly ever killed a man. Compared with our Mills it's a boy's bath at Haverham brook. We did come over him

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The German Gunboat.

On the receipt of the news of the German armistice, the Government ordered that a statement of all the equipment seized from the gunboat Tsin-tao should be made out and sent to the British Consul.

Japanese Detained.

Four Japanese have been detained at Wuchow and sent to Canton to be handed over to the Japanese Consul, being accused of smuggling explosives.

The Civil Governor.

In regard to the question of the post of Civil Governor, a resolution has been passed at a Constitutional meeting that three names should be chosen and the President requested to select one from among them for the post.

German Clearing Out.

On the publication of the notice from the British Consulate the Germans in Shamen have commenced to remove their personal effects from the Shamen.

Public Holiday.

The 15th inst. will be observed as a public holiday in celebration of the German armistice. None of the papers will publish on the 15th inst.

Vagrancy.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Jonathan Baker appeared on the charge of vagrancy. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant gave himself up at the station as a destitute at the instigation of the Harbour Master. In Court, defendant stated that he was formerly a ship's officer but was paid off in Hongkong, where he was stranded. He was in quest of another berth on board ship. Mr. J. R. Wood committed him to the House of Detention.

Armed Robberies.

Chan Tak, accountant in a money changer's shop at 403, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, reports to the Police that at 9.30 p.m. on the 14th inst. five men, armed with revolvers entered his shop, and after confining his folks to the kitchen, where one of the plunderers kept guard, decamped with booty to the extent of \$160. Another armed robbery is reported to have taken place at Chinese Sha Tau Kok at 11 a.m. on the 12th inst. by a gang of thirty robbers, who attacked the Tak Hing Distillery and stole \$279 in money and clothing and made good their escape after taking away the master's son probably with a view to ransom.

of bombing in mopping up those strong-points of his, and he didn't appreciate our attentions very much. He is almost as scared of the Mills as he is of Trench Mortars or of his own artillery.

"The moral of our fellows is a sapient even to ourselves. After even all this time, they seem actually to enjoy a fight. We've been battle-mates at one time or another with troops belonging to most regiments in the British Army, and they are always merry fighters, laughing and singing when they're in the thick of it; and ready for anything that comes along. It was just the same as ever in this advance—the Germans fighting gallantly, and our chaps playing it as it should be played, as the greatest game on earth. There were some Welsh chaps on our left who collared a big patch of Hunns after the light had been going on for hours. The prisoners were looking absolutely fed up and far from home, but the Welsh men, in spite of all they'd gone through, had plenty of spirit left for a joke. They were chaffing those Hunns like a party of school-boys, and promising them motor cars and a house in the country. A German couldn't do that at the beginning of the fight, much less after hours of long scrapping, but nothing can take the heart out of our fellows. I saw a Boche sergeant-major who said he had been decorated for something he'd done at Verdun after his Iron Cross to a Welsh corporal and he would take it from him."

"How many Germans would have been in similar circumstances? We thought it was a very fine and chivalrous act!"

"My word! I'm doing nicely now. I hope to be back in time for the first Rhine exercise!"

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 996 Pte. A. K. McKenna was enrolled on 11.11.18 and posted to "A" Coy. No. 1 Platoon. No. 826 Pte. Q. R. M. Young, "A" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Promotion.

No. 234 Lance Corporal F. A. Parry, "A" Company, to be Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

Appointments.

No. 774 Sergeant D. K. Blair, "D" Company, is appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major, dated 8.11.18. No. 353 Pte. F. A. Wells, "A" Company, is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

Leave.

Captain O. Champkin, is granted 3 months' leave from 27.11.18. Gr. G. N. da Rosa, Artillery Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10.11.18.

Transfers.

No. 666 Pte. A. R. Kinross is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 9.11.18. No. 554 Pte. J. H. Seth is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Coy., dated 11.11.18. No. 803 Pte. C. A. Ribeiro is transferred from the Signalling Section to the Engineer Company, dated 14.11.18.

Examination for Promotion.

The examination for promotion is postponed until after Camp.

Dress.

Caps will be worn instead of helmets on and after 16th instant, from which date belts will be worn in walking out dress and Officers will wear Sam Browne belts on all occasions except when white collars and black ties are worn.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Balch's Battery:—Monday, 18th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 19th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Friday, 22nd Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. & Layers' Classes only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

15th to 22nd Nov. 1918:—D.E.L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Balch's, 2nd. Lieut. Marley, Lieut. Capt. James, Stonecaters, 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s & men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Balch's, at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Balch's, at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings under Q.M.S. Overend and Staff Sergeant Parsons, R.E. and Staff Sergeant Day, H.K.B.O. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff Sergeant Barclay, R.E.

Engineers pay and travelling expenses for October will be paid at Headquarters on the following dates:—Monday, 18th November and Tuesday, 19th November between 11 a.m. and noon.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 30th Nov. 1918 inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Annual Musketry Course.—King's Park Range.—All N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire in the early morning will attend at 6.45 a.m. so fire the following:—

Monday, 18th inst.—Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Tuesday, 19th inst.—Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Wednesday, 20th inst.—Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19.

Thursday, 21st inst.—Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Drill order with pouches.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

The Latest Subscription List. Already acknowledged \$9,667.16 D. W. ... 6.66

Baffle for silver tea service and cake basket presented by members of the Jewish Recreation Club ... 451.87

Total ... \$10,125.03

KIMONOS FORBIDDEN.

Japanese Order in Hawaii.

Honolulu, September 23.—Mr. R. Moroi, Consul-General of Japan, has forbidden his countrymen in Honolulu to wear kimonos on the streets. To enforce his order he has had the Sheriff swear in Mr. Nishigaya, an attaché of the consulate, as a deputy, and it will be the latter's duty to arrest Japanese men who appear on the streets in kimonos on charge of wearing improper clothing. Those who still cling to the kimono after the first warning will be denied all consular privileges, such as permission to bring relatives or "picture brides" here from Japan, according to Moroi. Japanese women will be allowed to continue wearing kimono in public, as their mode of dress is not held to be offensive.

Moroi explained his order as being part of a campaign he is waging to induce his people in Honolulu to adopt American styles.

"I believe that when one is in Rome one should do as the Romans do," said Moroi. "Men who have clung to the native dress of Japan are apt to be careless in their manner of wearing it. The kimono as worn by Japanese men reminds Europeans and Americans of a nightgown."

Extradition Case.

The hearing for the extradition and surrender of Kong Chai Ian to the Maemo Authorities on the grounds of being a fugitive was continued this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. P. W. Guldberg appeared for the defendant. Mr. Guldberg contended that the extradition proceedings were bad and his client was entitled to his discharge. Mr. Wakeman then addressed His Worship, and the case is proceeding.

"B" COMPANY.

Monday, 18th November.—4 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 20th instant.—4 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 21st Nov.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 22nd Nov.—4.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 19th Nov.—4.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Baird state:—

Monday, 18th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 20th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumatei Football Ground. Band practice at Headquarters.

Sunday, 24th Nov.—10.30 a.m. Obon Parade. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Hongkong side, 10.15 a.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon side, 10.30 a.m.

NOTES.

Hongkong Rifle League.—There will be a practice for places in the H.K. R.L. team on Sunday, 17th inst. at 1.15 p.m. at King's Park.

GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral of Sir George Reid.
At the funeral of Sir George Reid, the following were the pall bearers:—Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Minister for the Royal Australian Navy, Secretary for the Colonies, High Commissioner of Australia, Agent-General for New South Wales, Lord Blyth, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. A large and representative congregation attended the memorial service at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Port Street, in the afternoon. The interment took place at Putney Vale Cemetery.

German African "Empire."
A publication, written by Emil Zimmermann, dealing with a German scheme to create a vast Central African Empire, formed the subject of an application to the Controller of Patents recently. The applicants, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., the publishers, asked for a license to issue an English translation. The book sets forth the scheme of establishing a great empire in Central Africa, so that the north and south would be cut off. It showed very clearly what was the true policy of Germany. The granting of the license was recommended.

Highways to Relieve Rains.
Plans for the shouldering by the highways of a large share of the nation's war transport burden during the coming winter were to be formulated at a series of conferences begun at Washington recently by the eleven regional directors of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defence, with Rod D. Chapin, chairman of the committee, and heads of the Railroad and Food Administrations, the Shipping Board, and the War Industries Board, and other Governmental agencies. The regional chairmen represent territory having approximately 2,500,000 miles of highways.

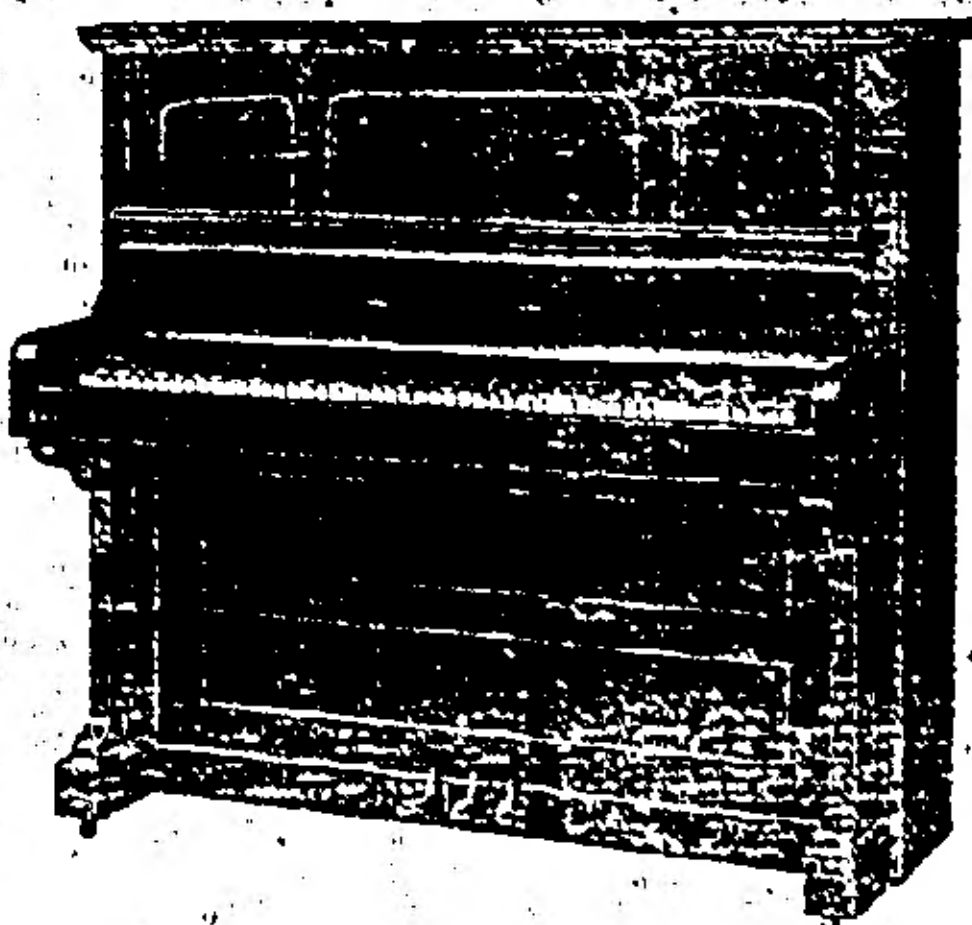
Returning to Shanghai.
The friends of Mrs. Trevallyn Jones will learn with interest, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that her youngest son, Raymond, is on his way back to Shanghai, being invalided from the Army, after four years' service, two years of which he was in France, where he was gassed, wounded twice and suffered from frost-bitten feet. His elder brother, Captain Llewellyn Jones, M.C., is still a prisoner of war in Heidelberg, but writes cheerfully to his mother. In his last letter, dated August 1, he expresses the hope of being sent to Holland shortly, and then to England.

A Shanghai Effort.
November 11 was the date set for the starting of a week's drive for \$100,000 in Shanghai, the money to be divided among organizations working with American troops. The funds will be divided between the Y.M.O.A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.O.A., Y.W.O.A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service and American Library Association. The committee for the local campaign will include prominent men of all creeds. In return for the Shanghai contribution, the Shanghai Y.M.O.A. has asked the Central Committee in New York for \$100,000 with which to build a Navy Y.M.O.A. Memorial Service for Capt. Cromie.

A memorial service for Capt. Cromie, who was killed while defending the British Embassy in Petrograd, was conducted at St. Martin-in-the-Fields recently by the rector, the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, and Bishop Bury. The chief mourners were Mrs. Cromie, Mrs. Leonard, and Miss Leonard. The congregation included Sir Eric Geddes, who was accompanied by his naval secretary (Admiral Everatt), Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, and Lady Hall; Lady Wemyss, (Capt. Merritt representing Sir Roslyn Wemyss), M. Nabokoff (Russian Charge d'Affaires), and many other officers. The service was prefaced by the "Marche Heroique" (Saint-Saens) played by the organist, and the hymns sung were "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" and "Praise to the Holiest in the height." The National Anthem was also rendered.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS



ARTISTIC IN FINISH AND COMBINE QUALITY OF TONE WITH LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices from \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

MOUTRIE'S

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, Queen's Road Central.

4. FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65%, running from October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.

Advances Granted Against Scrip.

Full Particulars on Application to the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to P. & O. Office)

TELEPHONE 2667. 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

"Our Day" at Ningpo.
The members of the British part of the Ningpo community, have once again celebrated "Our Day" by a successful effort to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. The committee of the local branch of the Patriotic League arranged for a grand fete held at the British Consulate, through the kindness of the resident Consul, Mr. E. S. Pratt. The attractions comprised a large stall of useful and fancy articles, in the charge of Mrs. Pratt; a beautiful collection of plants and flowers in the charge of Mr. Bookless; a cake and sweet stall in the hands of Mrs. Robins and Miss Hughes, and various entertainments provided by other friends. The fete was attended by practically all members of the foreign community in the port, and also by the Chinese officials and many of the gentry. The total proceeds are expected to reach about \$100. The Ningpo foreign community is small in number, but since the commencement of the war it has laboured with great heartiness and enthusiasm to support the various patriotic funds.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MES-SAGERIES MARITIMES.

MR. J. TOURNET has this day taken charge of the above Company's Hongkong Agency.

F. RADAMELLE, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1918.

AH-MEN, HING CHEONG & CO.

TAILORS,

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

Have had the honour of supplying military officers for many years.

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, Opposite the Astor House.

HONGKONG.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.)

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON.

A HOUSE in Wongzeichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A commercial graduated student can do TYPEWRITING, shorthand, and bookkeeping; wishing position. Apply Box 1447 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

DOG LOST.—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no notch on the collar, since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Galesend, 109, The Peak, SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

NOTICES.

YALE & TOWNE HARDWARE

YALE

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A CONSIGNMENT OF "HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

SAFES.

We can offer you very good value in the

MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from \$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe for your home is a very good investment.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.

Telephone 2487.

NOTICES.

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4 Government Quarters, Park Road.

NOTICE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918

AT 5.30 P.M.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

TO INTRODUCE THE FOLLOWING LINES.

Asparagus.

NEW SEASONS.
55 cents. per tin.

Canadian Fresh Herrings.

IN 1 LB. TALL TIN.
35 cents. per tin.

Australian Marmalade.

"I X L" BRAND.
in 2 lb. tins.
35 cents. per tin.

Stewed Prunes.

READY FOR TABLE.
in 1/2 lb. tins.
15 cents. per tin.

English Jam.

"TIP TKEE" BRAND.
in 1 lb. tin 35 cents. per tin.

"GOLD SEAL"

CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof. Sanitary. Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to THE

PACIFIC TRADING CO.
54, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 2319.
Sole agents for South China.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

REGISTERED.

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

SPARKLING WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 436.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65% Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE

5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL

Manager.

Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

General Agents.

UNION TRADING CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918 payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th are accepted in payment.

Application will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

General Agents.

UNION TRADING CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EX-
PENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

UNDER THE YOKE.

We consider that no one fully realised the utter humiliation of Germany until they had read the armistice terms which she has been forced to accept. We were of course certain that the terms would be terribly sweeping, but surely the nation who must accept them is absolutely lost. We could hardly have believed it possible that a people could have been so fearfully humiliated, so lost to all sense of national pride and personal self-esteem, and it must be remembered that these conditions are only the preliminaries: what must be the real terms on which peace will be granted to them? The spectacle of any other country in the world except Germany being so brought to the dust would indeed be pitiful, but we can find in our hearts not one feeling of sympathy for the beast of Europe. For over four years Germany has brought death and misery and devastation to the world and she is only receiving her just dues—no, not just, for if she were being punished according to her crimes, she would be for ever swept off the face of Europe. What a climax to all her hopes of conquest and world power: a change from a once great and proud Empire!

"Der Tag" has come, but it is a day of defeat and fearful reckoning, and never again can Germany raise her head among the proud nations of the world, for the yoke of the Allies is indeed a heavy one. If we look at the terms of the armistice in detail, we will find that there is left no loophole of escape. Nothing could be more terse, more explicit or more embracing. Germany's usual aptitude for word-play and splitting hairs could not avail her, all she could do was to accept and say nothing. In the west the directions are clear. The enemy must evacuate Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg within fourteen days, and the Allies will keep pace with their retreating armies, occupying the country as they leave it. To make sure that German treachery can have no scope, the enemy has to surrender 5,000 guns, 30,000 machine-guns, 2,000 aeroplanes and so on. But that is not all. All the Rhineland has also to be evacuated and the main towns, roads, railways, and lines of communication to be occupied by the Allies, who are even confiscating a large part of their vehicles of transport. A clause that will give great satisfaction is No. 10 which demands the immediate repatriation of all Allied prisoners of war.

As regards the Eastern frontiers of Germany and East Africa, the terms are practically the same, and can be summed up in three words—get out quickly. Nor have Belgium's rights been forgotten, for Germany is ordered to return at once all the great spoil which she has stolen. We consider that the naval conditions are the most drastic and far reaching, for they do away once and for all with Germany's hopes of becoming the great naval power in the world. All the submarines and a large part of her surface fleet have to be surrendered to the Allies, all minefields have to be indicated, and the freedom of the seas is once more assured. The whole spirit of the Note is best seen if we count the number of times that the word "all" occurs. Nothing is omitted or forgotten, and the drawing up of the terms in itself is a masterpiece, for there is no mincing of words, no promises on the part of the Allies, no talk of meeting half way. The armistice terms are the words of a conqueror to the vanquished. Everything is demanded and nothing given in exchange.

The Camp Question.

At the present moment, when the business houses of the Colony are being run with greatly depleted staffs, there is a very strong feeling prevalent that the idea of holding of the annual camp of instruction for members of the Defence Corps, should be abandoned. That is an attitude with which we are in full agreement, and we only trust that representations will be made which will result in business interests being given first consideration. A year ago, the war was in full swing, and though most firms were working with a reduced personnel, it was generally felt that no sacrifice could be too great and that no precaution should be overlooked in view of possibilities which lay ahead. The holding of the camp in those circumstances was a duty which was cheerfully discharged. Today, however, the situation is altogether different. In the first place, the Armistice is in operation and we have been told that it is impossible for Germany to resume hostilities, even if she ever desires to. There is, therefore, no such necessity as there was a year ago for a continuation of rigorous military training. We realise, of course, that the time has not yet come for the disbanding of all military forces, but in the interests of the commerce of the Colony it is essential that we should at any rate revert to normal conditions of life as far and as soon as possible.

No Urgency.

More than that, with the present shortage of men, it would be impossible to permit of full attendance at the camp, the value of which would therefore be considerably reduced. Then there is the question of cost, which would probably run into at least twenty or thirty thousand dollars—money which could be put to far better purpose in these times. Neither on grounds of utility nor expense can the camp be justified at the present time. Another point that has to be remembered is that during the war the members of the Defence Corps have been through courses of training which have made them more efficient than ever before, and there is thus every reason for feeling that the men are quite fitted for any emergency which may arise in the near future. The victory won by the Allies is complete and thorough. Militarism has been crushed, and no-one wants to see it revived. There is at any rate no immediate prospect of more fighting; the tendencies are all in the other direction. On these and the other grounds quoted no urgency exists calling for wide-spread interruption of civil life. The ordinary training appears fully adequate for present needs.

Unity Needed.

Good Britons the world over will read with satisfaction that there is every probability of the Coalition form of Government being maintained at Home during the period of reconstruction. A meeting of Liberals pledging its support to Mr. Lloyd George and a gathering of Unionists expressing its confidence in Mr. Bonar Law have indicated their approval of the continuation of the Coalition, and we think it will be generally conceded that that is a sensible resolve. Everyone knows that there are great and pressing problems to be faced in the immediate future, and if political ranks can be closed up and the party spirit eliminated as it has been during the war, it will be no much easier to cope with the tremendous issues. If, on the other hand, the nation is to revert to petty political squabbling, we may well fear for what the eventual result may be. There is very widespread uneasiness in Europe to-day, and the situation only requires to be exploited by the extremists to throw the whole Continent into even worse chaos than has ever been known before. With Mr. Lloyd George, we have confidence in the sanity of the British people at this moment. But the future will only be made bright and the necessary reforms carried through by all parties uniting in the task which lies ahead.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL REASON AND NATURAL SEARCH OUGHT TO FOLLOW FAITH NOT TO GO BEFORE NOR OPPOSE IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Suez Canal (1869).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.2 11/16d.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and enteric, both victims being Chinese.

Football.

The Hongkong League match between Hongkong Football Club and Royal Navy will take place on the Club ground instead of Navy ground as previously stated.

Traffic Offences.

Thirty-four rickshaw, pullers and chair-bearers were summoned at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. B. Wood with various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted and His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$4.

Thanksgiving Service.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will attend the Service at Union Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Service will be one of Thanksgiving for Victory and the sure prospect of Peace. The public are invited.

Japanese Congratulations.

The following telegram has been received by a British consular in this Colony from one of the largest Japanese companies in Tokyo:—"Warmest congratulations on your conclusion of the armistice, towards which unceasing British efforts so gloriously contributed."

A Good Cause.

The collections at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, on Sunday next, Nov. 17 will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen; the money received will be used to start an Endowment Fund for the local branch of the Mission to Seamen which has no Endowment Fund and no Reserve Funds. The service at 11 a.m. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon) will be taken by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the evening service at 8 p.m. by Major Walmaley.

Cutting and Wounding.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with cutting and wounding another Chinese. Inspector B. MacDonald prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence. The facts of the case, as told by Inspector MacDonald, were that at about 8 p.m. the complainant was walking along Queen's Road near Belcher's Street, at Kennedy Town, when the defendant came up to him. The complainant did not know the defendant. There was a row between the complainant and the defendant and he wanted his revenge. His Worship remanded the case till next week.

A Tall Story.

A rather queer defence was made by Leung Wing at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, when charged with the theft of a piece of rope from the launch Jeannette of the P. and O. S.N. Co. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. Defendant said that a man fell into the Harbour, so he took the rope to throw it to the man and he was accused of stealing it. In reply to his Worship, defendant said he was riding a ricksha at the time and that he threw the rope from the ricksha a distance of a few feet. Inspector O'Sullivan said that about 8 a.m. this morning the defendant was seen pulling the rope from the launch. The people on the launch saw this and when defendant had pulled up the rope one of the launch foks came out and defendant ran away. The foks chased him and eventually he was arrested. Defendant, when charged at the Station this morning, denied the theft of the rope, but did not say that he took the rope for the purpose of life-saving. The two foks of the launch in giving evidence corroborated Inspector O'Sullivan's statements. His Worship sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: XI.

To His Nephew in France (Maybe in Germany).

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918.
Dear Allick,

..... Old man Holleroller in very likely busy at the moment having an agreement with his printer as to the best way to have the fore-front of his name, that was, deleted, and plain "Herr" put in instead, without going to the expense of a new card plate. He's not to economise these days, for, let me tell you, it's no likely that his clothes will bring much at auction, for if all accounts are true, there'll be a fair slump in uniforms where he is for some time to come. Man, it's my firm belief that to a man of his temperament a hard felt hat and a tweed suit and elastic-sided boots would be worse on his nerves than a short term lease on St. Helena. No, that would be too gentle an exit for one that served a Royal apprenticeship at sabre-rattling. What I say is, let him have one more good rattle—as he takes the nine foot drop. Man, it would be fine to read:—

The prisoner after eating heartily of a breakfast of ham and eggs and two cups of coffee was visited in the condemned cell by his spiritual adviser in the afternoon by a few friends, prominent among whom were Lord Halifax and General Macdonald. At a signal from the Sheriff, the Chief Warden threw open the door of his cell and announcing him by name called him forth. Despite his hitherto calmness of demeanour, however, the aged prisoner had to be supported during the short passage to the scaffold.

Unless I read something like that some day I'll have serious thoughts of turning an atheist. It will be a far, far better death than ever he deserves—the trouble hound. That's been his chief vocation in life, anyhow, when you come to think of it. There are trouble-hunters and trouble keepers-up and there are also many number of folks in this world that would go a mile out of their road to look for a scrap and wouldn't be happy till they found it. But it's the trouble-starter I never liked, the one that throws in the switch and remains an interested spectator while the rest are mashing each other's heads off and not knowing why. Whether the foregoing will ever come off remains to be seen, but it's a God's blessing that there's more than the British to see justice done.

If Pa Wilhelm had taken a trip to Great Yarmouth, for instance, instead of Dutch Limburg (it sounds like a cheese, but it's more than he deserves, anyhow) I know what would happen despite all the solemn pronouncements that have been uttered. He would be fined £20 for breach of the peace and to find security for another £100, in case he breaks out within the next six months, and a castle to live in, w' free coal and gas thrown in, and a cart o' coals and a hen at Christmas time. But, thank the Lord, the French have a long memory and a very literal conception of what an "eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth" means.

Aye, but I'm not telling you about the fine time we had when the news reached here. I met Macpherson just outside the Club making for the car w' a bundle under his arm. "What's that you've got in the parcel?" says I, after I had got him persuaded to come along to the hotel, just to christen the auspicious occasion. "Oh, just a wee flag to celebrate a bit," said he. For a while I held my tongue, but going along the road I came to the conclusion that it was a sheer waste of money on his part, for anyone coming within fifteen yards o' Mac's breath would have got an unsolicited testimonial as to the strength of his patriotism without anything more occult, so to speak. But mind ye, I'm no doubting but what Macpherson's done his bit. If everybody gets his due Mac should at this minute have at least four blue ovals on his coat sleeve.

As I was saying, everybody got right merry at the news. I'm sorry now to admit that I did quite a by ordinary lot of orating myself, which in a whisky and smoke laden atmosphere was no the best thing in the world for my throat, and, indeed, knok-ing about: Looking back, I must

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THANKSGIVING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir.—The general impulse to prayer and thanksgiving can have been but partly satisfied by the limited opportunities of last Wednesday morning (and at the Cathedral on Thursday morning) necessarily arranged and announced at short notice. Services on the coming Sunday will doubtless be of a nature which will express what is in all our minds and hearts, and the undersigned feel sure they many speak for other congregations beside their own in inviting the attendance of their fellow citizens at the different places of worship.—We are, Sir,

Yours etc,

J. KIRK MACDONACHIE,
Minister of the Union Church.
H. COPLEY MOYLE,
Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.

admit I've a hazy recollection of the first part of the programme. I distinctly mind, though, o' a big hulking chap, with a gabled forehead and a face that might have been inwardly beautiful but was not distressingly so outside, accosting me and, amongst his general greetings, calling me "Bob." Now, if there's one thing I detest more than another, even at a peace celebration, it's that short title—though some folks seem to like it and have it introduced in their speeches. Well, this chap wanted to impress on me that if it hadn't been for his heart, he'd have been nearly half way to Kirees by this time and I could only suppose from the look of his general red, white and blue decorations that, even if his heart did miss one beat in three, he was on the winning side anyway and as good a patriot as the best of them. From the professional way he disposed of the froth in his tumbler, I reckon he must have a glass-blower to trade before he took to broadening his mind out East, but, to make a long story short, before he was through I felt like feeding him on some nice fresh arsenic, and kept hoping that someone would come along and assist the stranger to a farther clime.

Man, strategy's a fine thing when all's said and done. Given a fine polished mahogany counter and a brass rail for your foot, when it's tired, and a capsize handy; ye can get through a lot of strategy with the aid of a moist index finger and a few whisky slops. "Ye see the matchbox here's Paris and that mark here is the English Channel. Now if Toob had taken the line of this mark here and Haig had"—back and forward the battle raged for nearly four hours and Macpherson beside us w' his Union Jack under his arm and looking as if the only function of his head was for keeping his collar on.

But the recollection of you night makes me feel ill even now. All I've got to say, and I'm sure you'll say the last word, is that if Toob had as sore a head as I had the next day, it's a sheer wonder the war was ever finished this side of the Spring of 1925. Janet says the horrors of war's no eye confined to the battlefield, and mind ye for once I'm no misjudging her. But Lord, no matter how good a woman is, there are times when she just naturally rejects to rub it into a man if she knows his sore spot.

..... aye, I never saw such a meeting and when one and all stood up to sing "God Save the King" I had to stop at the third line and was right glad I had my glasses on at the time. Janet never mentioned it though; her own hankerchief was working overtime, even if she did pretend it was hot and made me try to believe she was just fanning herself.

..... and winter is almost here, again. Janet says she saw a fur coat for the first time this morning.

Yours truly,

ROBT. MACWHITTE.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Major H. F. Wilkinson, the Controller of the Union Jack Club, will be sadly missed by the countless soldiers and sailors who benefited by his untiring efforts. For seven years he may be said almost literally to have "spent his life" at the club. He laboured unceasingly to make it the real home of the millions of service men passing to and from the various battle-fronts; and he was astonishingly successful. He was known to more sailors and soldiers than any other man; he made a habit of talking to all the members; he was always "there" and always accessible, early and late. Major Wilkinson will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by five million members of the great institution for which he practically sacrificed his life.

The new English Dictionary is behind-hand with the part containing the words "stumer" and "stunt." "Stumer" in the sense of a cheque that is not met, has been used in English slang for at least 30 years, but its derivation is obscure. There is a word very closely resembling it, namely, "Sturmer," the name of a Suffolk village near Haverhill, whence went out to Tasmania offshoots of the Sturmer Pippin tree. About 25 years ago a coterie of men, Esher Common was selling some sour windfall apples, wrapped up in paper. Meaning to imply that were Tasmanian Sturmers, he announced them as "real stumers." He told the truth. "Stunt" is a word that is as worn out as "camouflage." It was greatly in favour in baseball circles before the war. Probably the noun means "a dodge for stopping the growth of anything," and generally "any clever dodge or trick."

A large bequest just left for endowment of resident canons at the Anglican pro-cathedral of St. George in Jerusalem recalls a grotesque episode of the war. When the Turks entered the war their authorities at Jerusalem were told that there were canons in St. George's Cathedral, and, mistaking "great gun" of the Church for artillery, they tore up the cathedral pavement, and excavated the entire edifice in a futile search for hidden ordnance. The sounds like a bad joke, but the truth of the story is vouched for by the Bishop (Dr. Molloy) and is corroborated by photographs.

"At the outbreak of war Germany," says Donald Macleod, in a letter to the Times, "owned about 5,000,000 gross tons of shipping, ranking second to Great Britain in point of tonnage. The volume of imports into Germany by sea in 1913 was not much less than the volume of imports into the United Kingdom—viz., 51,000,000, as against 55,000,000 tons. By their abuse of the system of control stations, the Central Powers had acquired an undisturbed advantage over the great British lines in the transatlantic emigrant traffic, and, taking the figures of 1913 as a basis for comparison, the two great German lines, the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Line, were the largest carriers, accounting together for 41 per cent. of the total traffic."

"These lines had a clear geographical advantage in securing the new and growing emigrant traffic from Russia and Austria-Hungary and to the exploitation of this geographical advantage and their control stations is due the great expense of German shipping in the North Atlantic during the last thirty years. It is clear, therefore, that unless this question of control stations is settled as a condition of peace, it never will be settled at all. Can these things ever be again? Is the question in the minds of many shipping people to-day, who are endeavouring to look ahead through the fog of war. Do the German Government and the German people still imagine they can regain their lost economic freedom of the seas, as they did above, by further sacrifices of human life on land?"

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

WOOL DRESSING GOWNS

Price \$22.00 to \$30.00

ALSO

TOWELLING.

BATH GOWNS

Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.

Price \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

THE "STAR"



FIRE EXTINGUISHER

THE SIMPLEST CHEAPEST

AND BEST

NOW ON THE MARKET

STOCKED BY

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

I have this day started business as a freight, share and general broker.

Top Floor, York Building.

Phone 1962.

A. A. ALVES

Hongkong, 14th November, 1918

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STOCK EXCHANGE is CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY) until MONDAY, 18th instant. By Order of the Committee, EDWARD J. M. RAYMOND, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th November, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH

PICNIC

COULOMMIER

POTTED

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FAIRALL & CO.

& CO.

ARE SHOWING

**New Evening Gowns.
Evening Wraps, Scarves.**

**GLOVES, SHOES
and FLOWERS.**

EVERYTHING SUITABLE FOR PRESENT FESTIVITIES.

Phone 644.

JAEGER

FINE PURE WOOL

PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in

Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns, Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers, Lounge Jackets, Gloves.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

LATEST STYLES

IN

**Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English make**

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"

"ALOHA LAND"

"I MAY BE GONE"

"MY UKULELE GIRL"

"MORE CANDY"

"OVER THERE"

"OH! JOHNNY OH!"

ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS---

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

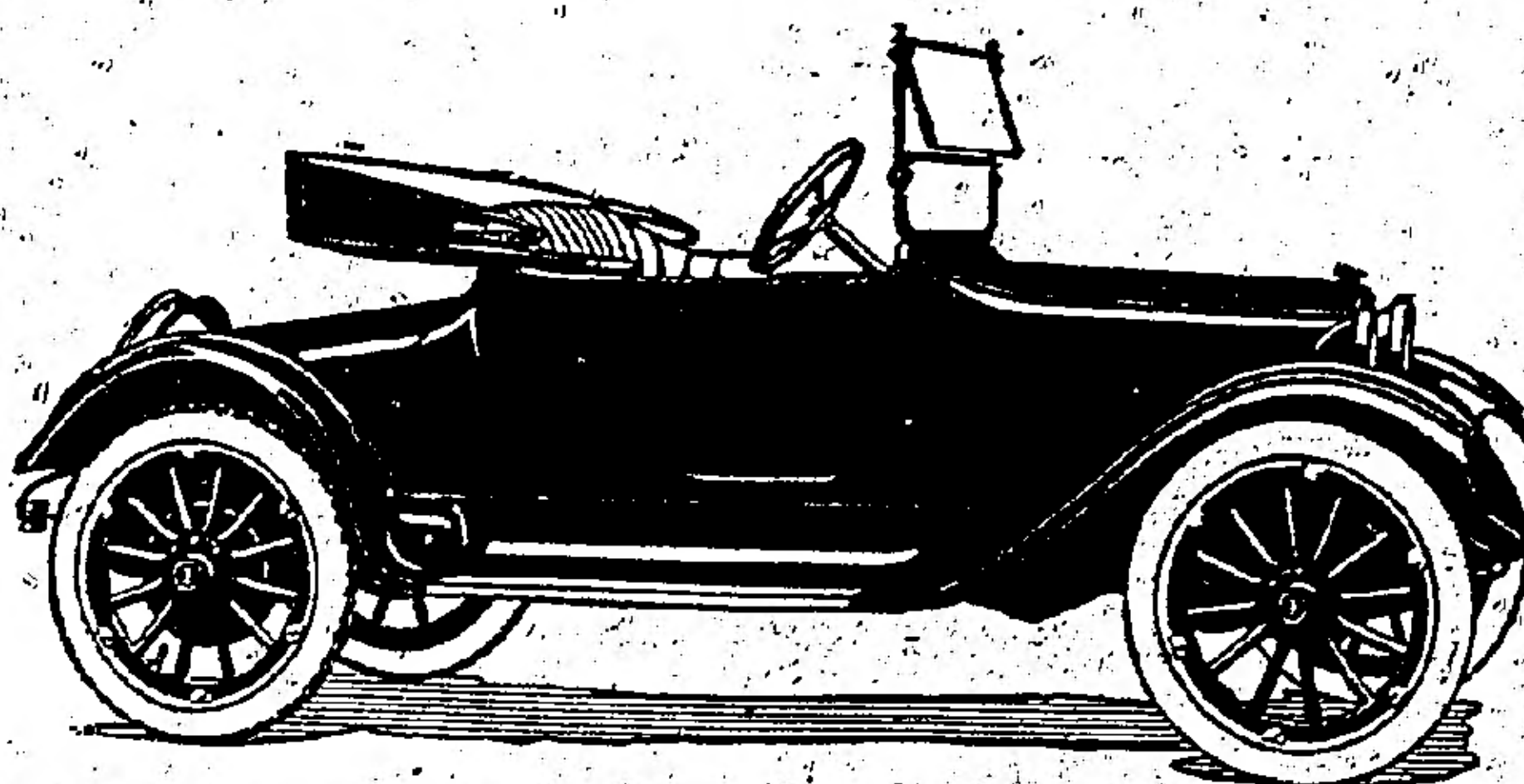
THE DODGE CAR

Elegance, Smartness, Comfort.

The Dodge Car has a Reputation

for Good Service.

There are two other Reasons why a Discerning man Buys the Dodge car—low Gasoline consumption and High Tyre Mileage.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:-

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE
Tel. 695.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

News from Hongkong Man.

In a letter received by Inspector B. G. McEwen from Inspector Millington, of the Sanitary Department, the letter, writing from Gleeson on August 4th, states that he is a prisoner of war, having been captured on March 22nd, after being out off for forty eight hours. There were, he says, two officers and 53 men, the remains of the Company. In his letter, Inspector Millington says: "I may say we don't have such a gay time as those at Hongkong. I have had a go at mining and was not strong enough, so got sent back to the Lager. I am now in a sine foundry; it isn't so bad now that I am beginning to pick up again. I am 10 st. 3 lbs., so you can see what I am like. I am also receiving my food and biscuit parcels from Home, which are a god-send after waiting four months for them, also clothes, which are on the way from the regiment. I am patiently waiting for it all to finish and return again to Hongkong." The writer concludes by asking to be remembered to the members of the Sanitary and Gail staffs.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

Teething Without Tears
Through Baby's Own Tablets.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

University v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the University in the above match on Saturday the 16th instant at 2.15 p.m. on the Varsity Ground:—A. H. Ramjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby-Kane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, D. K. Samy, S. G. Ank, T. E. Yeob, K. S. Lim, O. Chos, and T. L. Chesk.

SHAMEEN GERMANS.

Ordered to Leave by British Consul.

The following is an order issued by the local British Consulate General for the information of the Germans:—

The attention of enemy subjects is hereby drawn to King's regulation—China No. 8 dated November 2nd 1918, which is exhibited at this office and more particularly to article 3 the contents of which run as follows:—

All goods, merchandise and movable property of any description situated within the limits of a British Concession in China and belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy shall be removed from such concession within one month after the commencement of these regulations. And upon default the Minister, in any case where it appears to him to be expedient to do so, may by order vest in the custodian any such goods merchandise and movable property (including any right whether local or equitable in or arising out of such goods, merchandise and movable property) that remain within the limits of a British Concession, or the right to transfer any such goods merchandise or movable property.

(Signed) JAMIESON,

Consul General.

H. B. M. Consulate General, Canton.

November 11, 1918.

Charge Withdrawn.

Two Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with committing a highway robbery. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted and Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence. Sgt. Blackman said that he was instructed by the C.S.P. to withdraw the charge. Defendants were accordingly discharged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A few bright, energetic gentlemen, EUROPEAN or CHINESE to represent a FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY. References required. Apply, giving particulars, to Box 1448 "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, 19th November, 1918.**

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

72 Pieces Chefoo Pungee Silk
(slightly stained by water)

On view from Monday, the 18th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Record British Wheat Crop.

A preliminary statement based on agricultural returns collected up to June 19, issued recently by the Board of Agriculture, shows the total arable area in England and Wales this year is 12,398,730 acres, representing an increase of 10 per cent. over 1917, and the largest arable area returned for over twenty years. The total area under crops and grass amounts to 26,987,339 acres, as compared with 27,081,480 acres in 1917. The greater part of the grass land ploughed up has been placed under wheat and oats. The increase in the area under wheat is 638,260 acres, or 33 per cent., and the total amounts to 2,556,740 acres, the largest since 1834. Oats cover 2,778,950 acres, the largest on record, and 250,070 acres (23 per cent) more than last year. The other corn and pulse crops also show increases—barley by 42,000 acres, rye by 45,000 acres, beans by 40,000 acres, and peas by 19,000 acres. To these cereal areas have to be added 141,588 acres under mixed corn, now for the first time separately distinguished. The total area under corn and pulse amounts to 7,481,000 acres, as compared with 6,035,000 acres in 1917—an increase of 1,446,000 acres, or 24 per cent. and the largest area under corn since 1879. Potatoes have been increased by 125,850 acres, or 25 per cent., and the total area (833,840 acres) is much the largest on record. The area under clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses has been reduced by 400,000 acres (15 per cent.) and the total (2,095,000 acres) is the smallest on record. Of this, 1,448,500 acres were reserved for hay, this also being the smallest ever retained, and representing a decline of 235,000 acres. Horses on agricultural holdings are 3,000 more. There is an increase of over 3 per cent. in the number used for agricultural purposes, but a decline in the younger unbroken classes. The total of cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, is 2,578,000, or 113,000 more than last year, and the largest on record, being nearly 100,000 more than the previous highest (1914).

The Empire's Resources.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, presided over by Lord Jellicoe, information was submitted concerning a large number of investigations in which the institute has been engaged during the past few months. The subjects of these investigations have been mainly new or little known raw materials, which have been brought into prominence by the war. The general scarcity of paper, in spite of the recent allocation of additional shipping for its importation, continues to invest the discovery of new sources of supply with great interest for manufacturers and traders. Though the present problem is largely one of shortage of ship tonnage, the steady growth of the world's demands for paper renders it imperative that new paper-making materials should be brought into use if prices are to be kept down after the war. Among the materials examined at the Imperial Institute during the present summer have been grasses from South Africa, the Federated Malay States, Australia, and St. Helena. Samples of "Tambouk" and similar grasses from the Pretoria district gave a high yield of pulp of good quality, capable of conversion either into excellent brown paper or (after bleaching) into white paper. Lalang grass—which grows abundantly in the Malay States, and hitherto has been so little regarded as a paper-making material—is recorded as a troublesome weed—was found on investigation at the Imperial Institute to compare favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto grass, though not quite so good as Spanish esparto. Bamboo grass from the Northern Territory of Australia comes up to about the same standard. All these grasses would be suitable for utilization in their countries of origin for the manufacture of either pulp or paper and full reports on their properties as paper-making materials have been drawn up by the Imperial Institute for the Government concerned.

HORRORS OF GERMAN RULE IN AFRICA.

How Natives Were Goaded into Rebellion.

No one of non-German mentality who reads in the report of Mr. E. H. M. Gorges, Administrator of South-West Africa, the story of the sufferings inflicted upon the peaceably disposed natives of South West Africa by a race boasting, as an excuse, of their higher "Kultur-position," can form any other conclusion than that the Germans have shown themselves to be totally unfit for the responsibility of governing the native races of this, or any other territory; and that the return of the country to the Germans would be regarded by the natives as the greatest disaster in their history.

"The Germans are condemned out of their own mouths. The evidence on which the report, now issued as a Blue Book, is based, is drawn from an examination of German judicial and administrative practice, from documents, official and otherwise, found in the Government records at Windhoek, from sworn statements made by Europeans familiar with the country and by native chiefs; and from the writings of Lieutenant (Governor 1894-1905), Rohrbach, Professor Dr. Karl Dove, and other recognised German authorities. It can safely be said that there is no question of any importance of which the natives' own accounts cannot readily be confirmed from unimpeachable German sources.

Broken Pledges.

Those familiar with the "scrap of paper" theory need hardly be told that the pledges given by the German Emperor in the agreements entered into with the native chiefs were not observed. Mr. Gorges quotes some interesting remarks by Governor Lieutwein on the subject of these agreements.

It is not necessary to believe that the chiefs—like German law students over their corpus juris, perusing the contents of the agreements with a view to getting a full knowledge of their contents. The specific provisions of the agreements did not matter, the fact of their conclusion was sufficient. The manner of the carrying out of those agreements thus depended entirely on the power which stood behind the German masters of the agreement. So long as the German Government in the Protectorate had no means of enforcing its power the agreements were of small significance. After this state of affairs had been changed the agreements were, in practice, dealt with uniformly, without regard to their stipulated details.

Accordingly, in defiance of their agreements, the German Government deprived the natives of most of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle—their only wealth. After the rinderpest scourge in 1897 the Herero people were left with 90,000 head of cattle. In 1902 they had 45,898, while the 1,651 German traders and farmers owned 44,487 between them. The natives were reduced almost to a state of slavery, families even being separated to suit the convenience of employers. Their women were habitually mistreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage.

Goaded into Rebellion. They were in the end deliberately goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty, and which resulted in the practical extermination of the tribes involved. These are the numbers, according to the official German figures in 1904, before the rebellion, and in 1911—

	1904.	1911.
Hereros	80,000	15,100
Hottentots	20,000	9,800
Berg Damara	30,000	12,800

In other words, 80 per cent. of the Herero people had disappeared and more than half of the Hottentot and Berg Damara races had shared the same fate.

The account of the suppression of the Herero rebellion forms one of the most tragic incidents in the grim history of the country. But the Germans were not content with a mere suppression of the rebellion; they had decided upon the practical extinction of the whole tribe.

For this purpose Lieutwein, who was apparently regarded as too lenient, was superseded by Trotha, who on completing his plans issued an "extermination order" in terms of which no Herero—man, woman, child, or babe—was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners."

These orders were only too faithfully carried out. We have, for instance, the story of the native ex-groom to Trotha, who describes how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman who had been captured. He refused, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it, and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face. He ends his evidence with these words, "I was for nearly two years with the German troops, and always with General von Trotha. I know of no instance in which prisoners were spared."

Mr. Gorges supplies statements by natives, made on oath, which give some idea of the reign of terror which existed among the natives; he adds, "Instances of cruelty, injustice and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross and brutal conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

A Travesty of Trial. The ordinance governing criminal jurisdiction over natives contained provisions repugnant to any conception of justice. Natives were not tried by ordinary courts, but by officers who were charged also with police duties and who were authorised to delegate their judicial powers to subordinate officials. Punishments, such as imprisonment in chains and flogging, were allowed not only for serious crimes, but "as a disciplinary measure," on the application of an employer.

Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago. Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German South West Africa in 1913 suffered flogging, while only one native was whipped out of every 150 convicted in the Union. In South-West Africa the total number of natives flogged exceeded the total number of natives whipped in the same year in the Union, where the native population is twenty times as large. Moreover, while the raitan, which meets the requirements of justice at a minimum cost of health, is prescribed in the Union, and punishment rarely exceeds twelve strokes, a long sjambok, which caused serious injury, was habitually used by the Germans, and as many as 50 strokes could be given.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/2
30 d/s	3/2 3/16
60 d/s	3/2 5/16
90 d/s	3/2 7/16
4 m/s	3/2 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135 1/2
T/T India	137 1/2
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	75 1/4
co & New York	75 1/4
T/T Java	175
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4 1/8
Demand, Paris	4 1/8 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/3 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	76 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 3/16
6 m/s. France	4 3/16 1/2
Demand, Germany	75 1/2
Demand, New York	75 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	151 1/4
Demand, Singapore	135 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	6 20 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	44 40
Bar Silver, per oz	48 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts sub.	par
10	\$0.50 % prem.
5	\$2.00 % prem.
1	1 1/2 % dis.

Canton



HATS

at the

MAISON LILY

Alexandra Buildings.



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adoration, you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

CLEARING THE BATTLEFIELD.

Work of the Salvage Corps. The attack has progressed and salvage parties follow on the heels of the infantry supports to clear up the battlefield. Material to the value of thousands of pounds is lying about ready to be collected by these battle-gleaners and used almost immediately against the enemy or sent to the base for repair.

The salvage party assembles in what was recently No. 10's Landing and is divided into squads. Each squad is detailed to recover different material; one recovers rifles, another bombs, a third equipment, and a fourth machine guns. The officer in charge drives a number of wiring stakes into the ground, each stake marking the site of a separate dump.

All around is the desolation of war. A few hours ago these rubble-filled gullies were German trenches, and the shreds of wire that mark the site of the one formidable wire entanglement add further testimony to the work of the British barrage.

Bodies, equipment, and rifles lie scattered everywhere, and the duckwalk track of the tanks is deeply imprinted on the muddy soil. One salvage party clatters about two disabled tanks, half-

Fun aeroplane suddenly appears. Men pause and look up. The intruder is just overhead when two British scouts swoop down on him, but he is clever. He loops and twirls adroitly; there is a "tat-tat-tat" of machine guns, but the Boche is unhurt. Away he scuttles, outdistances his pursuers, and disappears over the horizon, leaving "Arobie" bursts trailing in his wake.

So far the work of the salvage men has been uninterrupted. The enemy has been too busy getting his guns back to shell the old battlefield; but perhaps the prying plane has seen a target worthy of disengaged battery.

A wise sergeant withdraws the party from the tanks. "We'll let 'em bide a bit," he says. Hardly have the men moved away to pick up other salvage when shrapnel clouds burst over the tanks and the bullets clatter against their steel hides.

All day the battle-gleaners work and the dumps grow up. The officer keeps tally, especially of the German salvage, so that how many rifles and machine guns can be claimed as "captured." The worst task is burying the dead, but at last that is done and it is night when the men assemble to march away.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN.

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot.
General Manager—A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG.

SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour
favoriser le Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON—London County West-
minster & Parry's Bank, Ltd. London
Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Barnard & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial
centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in

Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building,

5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
8.30 to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
10.30 to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
11.30 to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
12.30 to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
1.30 to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
2.30 to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
3.30 to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
4.30 to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
5.30 to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

10 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
12.30 to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
1.30 to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
2.30 to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
3.30 to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
4.30 to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.
5.30 to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Home Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Mercantile.

Loans made on the Free Loan System.

THIRD PARTY EXECUTORS OF WILL.

ATTORNEY, &c. Under taken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

MARTIN'S APOL'STELL

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$115,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

Silver

\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoare—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Hoare—Deputy Chairman.

FOR

HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

H
E
A
T
H
E
R

D
A
Y

29th Nov.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

THE KAISER

All Hongkong knows what Heather Day is and what it came into being for. We know that it exists to save, not to sacrifice; to cure, not to kill; to relieve suffering, not to inflict pain.



But we did not know anything of Heather Day or the institutions it supports till His Imperial All Highest Majesty the Kaiser turned his guns, his poison gas and his flame throwers on peaceful mankind. It was this that brought Heather Day into existence and for Heather Day with its pleasurable opportunities of giving generously to the noblest of causes we are indebted to the Kaiser. Its the only good service he has done so far.

29th Nov.

S
T.
A
N
D
R
E
W
S

F
A
I
R

29th Nov.

BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone, 222 & 77

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(DUDDALL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSAGEURS
FEDERATION TRAINED BY THREE OCEAN HOTELS
IN JAPAN.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

It is notified that all telegrams as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per YUSHUN, 16th Nov. 8 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per VON DEL, 16th Nov. Reg. 1.45 a.m. Letters 2.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per FIBERLA M., 16th Nov. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 16th Nov. 2 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai and North China—Per WINGSHANG, 16th Nov. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai & N. China—Per TAIKANG, 16th Nov. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November.
Shanghai N. China, & Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per BILLITON, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th November.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 19th Nov. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21st November.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 21st Nov. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 22nd Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSHANG, 22nd Nov. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 26th November.
Shanghai & N. China via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per AFRICA, 26th Nov. Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HOUSE of HATE"

Episodes 3 and 4

"MAX LINDER"

"MAX COMES ACROSS"
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY the 18th November, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road.

The Whole of the Furniture,

comprising:—
Double and single iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with mirrors, marble top washstands, teak toilet tables, easy chairs, couches, tables etc., etc.
Lavatory basins, urinals, enamelled baths etc., etc.
Dining room furniture and bar fittings.
Electric ceiling fans, lights and fittings.

Also
1 Full sized English Billiard Table.
On view from Thursday, the 14th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th November, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Engine and Boilers
salved from the s.s. "HONGKONG"
now lying at the following place:
Engine at No. 400 Canton Road.

Boilers next to Kwong Cheong Hing's Shipyard, Cheung Sha Wan.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on SATURDAY 16th November.

A SPECIAL MENU will be served in the GRILL ROOM and MAIN DINING ROOM at \$3.50 and \$2.50 per head respectively.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.